

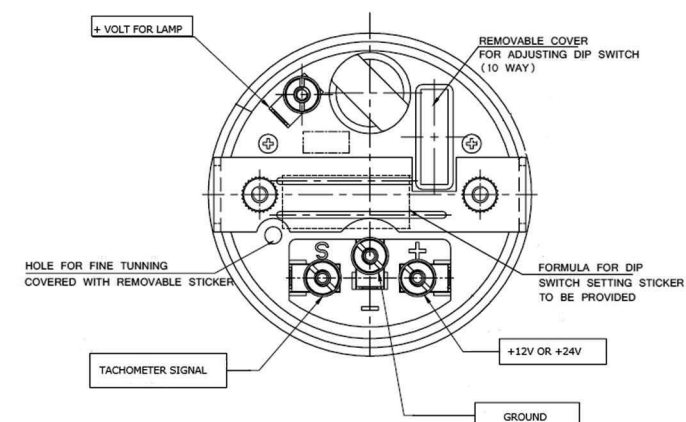
Installation:

1. Select the desired mounting location of the instrument. Cut an opening to accommodate the 3 3/8" housing if required (hole will need to be approximately 3 7/16"), making sure there is enough clearance behind the panel for the wires.
2. Mount the gauge and secure with the supplied clamp and nuts.
3. Depending on your mounting configuration, it might be necessary to program the gauge before installation.

Electrical Connection:

1. Route wires from the instrument to
 - (a) Battery (+) switched power after the fuse box or user supplied in line fuse (5amp, fast blow) to terminal "+"
 - (b) Light switch after the fuse box, or user supplied in line fuse (1 amp) and switch to light bulbs
 - (c) Ground location not shared with other electronics (such as battery negative terminal or direct to chassis) to terminal "-".
 - (d) Route the signal wire from the gauge (S) to the signal wire source location. This will be where the tachometer receives its signal from. (note: when using a magnetic flywheel sender, the sender is non-polarized so it does not matter which wire is connected to the tachometer S terminal and which is connected to ground)

Terminal	Description
+	Switched power (12v)
S	Tachometer signal input (+)
-	Ground (-12V) and signal (-)



Parts List

Item	Description	Qty
1	Gauge	1
2	Clamp & nuts	1
3	Instruction sheet	1

Read these instructions thoroughly before installation. Do not deviate from assembly or wiring diagram. Always disconnect battery ground before making any electrical connections.

Merchandise warranted against defects in factory workmanship and materials for a period of 24 months after purchase. This warranty applies to the first retail purchaser and covers only those products exposed to normal use or service. Provisions of this warranty shall not apply to a VDO product used for a purpose for which it is not designed, or which has been altered in any way that would be detrimental to the performance or life of the products, or misapplication, misuse, negligence or accident. On any VDO part or VDO product found to be defective after examination by manufacturer, manufacturer will only repair or replace the merchandise through the original selling dealer. Manufacturer assumes no responsibility for diagnosis, removal and/or installation labor, loss of vehicle use, loss of time, inconvenience or any other consequential expenses. The warranties herein are in lieu of any other expressed or implied warranties, including any implied warranty or merchantability of fitness, and any other obligation on the part of manufacturer, or selling dealer.

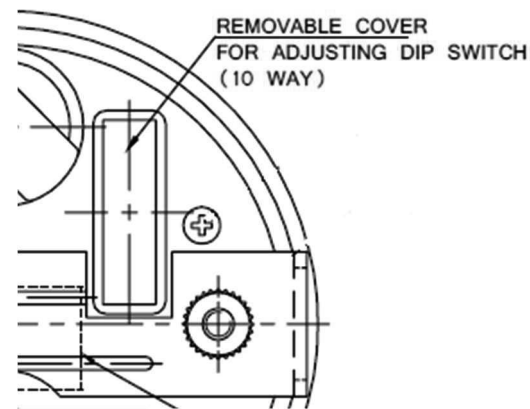
Programming the Tachometer:

For tachometers being used on diesel engines with a low frequency signal (ie: signal source is the W terminal the alternator or a camshaft driven signal generator), remove the cover on the back of the gauge and set the dipswitches according to the below chart:

Pulses	Dipswitch							
	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
12	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
14	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
15	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Note: a "0" denotes the dipswitch is off, and a "1" denotes the switch is on.

Tip: Diesel engines with the signal from the W terminal, the number of pulses is equal to 1/2 the number of poles in the alternator (the number of poles will come from the alternator manufacturer).



For tachometers that are being used on diesel engines with a high frequency signal (ie: signal source is a flywheel sender), remove the cover on the back of the gauge to set the dip switches.

To determine the dip switch combination, take the number of pulses (same as the number of teeth on the flywheel) and subtract 50

Ex: for a flywheel with 104 teeth/pulses:

$$104 - 50 = 54$$

Then use the below chart to determine the combination of dipswitches that equals 54:

Pulses Value	Dipswitch							
	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	

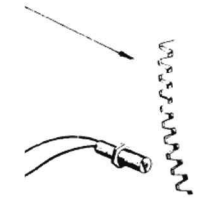
Note: a "0" denotes the dipswitch is off, and a "1" denotes the switch is on.

In the example, the dipswitches would be set as below to add up to the value of 54:

Pulses Value	Dipswitch							
	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1
54	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

$(0 + 0 + 32 + 16 + 0 + 4 + 2 + 0) = 54$

The Fine Adjustment screw can then be used to make small adjustments to fine tune the pointer, if required after setting the dip switches.



Magnetic pickup in transmission bell housing

